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THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN.

VOL. 1. TUBAC, ARIZONA, JULY 14, 1859. No. 20.

THE ARIZONIAN,

A WEEKLY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE GENERAL INTERESTS OF ARIZONA.

—TERMS:—

Three Dollars per annum, in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One Square, of 10 lines, or less, one insertion,			$2 00
" " " " "	three "		4 00
" " " " "	one quarter,		10 00
" " " " "	one year,		30 00

All communications and business letters must be addressed to THE ARIZONIAN, Tubac, Arizona.

Convention in Tucson.

Pursuant to public notice, the citizens of Tucson and vicinity met in convention on the 3d of July, 1859, for the purpose of nominating a delegate to represent the interests of the Territory in the next Congress, and of hearing our late delegate, as to the reasons why Congress had neglected and refused to give us a territorial organization.

The meeting was called to order by G. W. Oury, Esq., and upon motion, Col. John Walker was unanimously elected President, and J. Howard Wells was chosen Secretary.

The President, upon taking the chair, returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and explained the objects of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks, and introduced to the convention our late delegate, the Hon. Sylvester Mowry, who made a brief address.

Upon motion of Col. Palatine Robinson, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention, who reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the convention.:

Whereas, a Convention of the People of the eastern portion of Arizona, duly organized, have nominated a delegate to Congress, and appointed the 1st day of September next as the day of election: and, whereas, the said convention have adopted resolutions expressive of the sense of the people of that section of the territory—Therefore,

Be it resolved by the people of Tucson and vicinity—1st That we cordially join with our citizens of the Rio Grande in their movement to obtain a territorial organization for Arizona, and the protection of the laws of the U. States, of which we have so long been deprived.

2d. That we endorse with entire unanimity the course of our delegate to Congress, the Hon. Sylvester Mowry; and having full confidence in his energy and ability, and his knowledge of the territory and its necessities, we cordially ratify his nomination as delegate to Congress from Arizona, and will give him our united support.

3d. Resolved, That we will take no part in the territorial election for New Mexico.

4th. Resolved, That the course of the "Arizonian" in opposing the organization by the Congress of the United States of the territory of Arizona, is in direct opposition to the opinions and wishes of this community, and richly deserves the execrations of all persons desiring the good and welfare of the country; that it is totally inconsistent with its previous course, and solely dictated by the failure of its proprietors to make the people of the territory subservient to their wishes.

5th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Secretary and President of the meeting, and published in the San Francisco Herald, the New York Herald, the St. Louis Republican, the Arizonian, and Constitution.

Upon motion, the thanks of the convention were returned to Col. John Walker for the able manner with which he had presided over the deliberations.

Upon motion, the convention adjourned sine die.

JOHN WALKER, President.

J. HOWARD WELLS, Secretary.

CAMELS ON AN ALABAMA PLANTATION.—The Selma (Alabama) Sentinel of the 29th ultimo says: "The camels purchased by Mr. Woolsey, from Capt. Myzhalowitz last week, seem to answer many useful purposes. The other day one of the animals with rider, brought twelve bushels of shelled corn to town to mill. So one camel in milling alone, will answer the purposes of a wagon and two mules, and will travel over the ground four times as quick as the mules. We understand that they have been put in the plough, and answer the purpose admirably, being docile, and easily managed."

Slander makes many men enemies.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Another Destructive Weapon.

The large quantity of fire-arms and gun-making machinery already furnished to England from American workshops, proves to have been but the precursor of more extended orders. Hitherto our mechanics have restricted their efforts more particularly to the manufacture of small arms, in which their skill has been amply acknowledged; but now, we hear casually of a couple of monster rifle guns, which have been in course of preparation by the well known manufacturers of Chicopee, Mass—the "Ames Manufacturing Company"—and that the results of a preliminary trial are of an extraordinary character. One of these guns is intended for the United States government; the other will be taken ont in the Russian frigate General Admiral, for presentation to the Czar of all the Russians. A few days since Capt. Chestakoff, the future commander of the new steamer, heard of the performances of the new gun, and; with characteristic zeal, at once determined to obtain a duplicate in behalf ot his sovereign.

In several respects, the gun here referred to conforms to the description recently given in English papers of the celebrated "Armstrong" gun. It has a rifled bore, of a diameter capable of receiving a four pound ball, but the missile here employed is so elongated that the weight of metal is increased to thirteen pounds. The rear section, or base, is composed of lead, presenting a concave surface to the cartridge, with the view of its being forced into the grooves by the expansion of the powder behind it, thus preventing loss of explosive power by windage. A prominent object in the experiments made, was to ascertain the effect of increasing the number of grooves. The remarkable accuracy finally obtained is shown by the fact that three balls were thrown through the same perforation, with only a trifling variation, at the distance of half a mile. The target was placed on the slope of a hill, while these experiments were in progress, with the supposition that the resistance offered by the target would prevent the ball going much beyond, but a messenger brought word that damage was being done two miles further off. Balls were then fired so that they struck into the earth a comparatively short distance from the target, and on being dug out were found shattered by the concussion.

We learn from Mr. E. V. Haughwout, agent for the Ames manufacturing company, that orders were brought out by the last steamer from England, for the immediate construction of large quantities of machinery for the manufacture of the most approved American fire arms, and that the same have been put in hand for execution, both at Chicopee and other large works, offering the needy facilities. The agents of the British government bearing these orders, also bring a large instalment of sterling gold, and are unrestricted as to the amount of work to be done. The American machinery already in England is worked up to its fullest capacity, turning out several thousand guns per month, under the direction of workmen from the shops of Chicopee.

We understand that a public trial of the new rifled cannon will soon be made at Governor's Island, under military supervision.

The United States government armories, both at Springfield and Harper's Ferry, are manufacturing the rifled musket for the U. S. army. This weapon, in destructiveness, will compare with the Minnie rifle, or anything else in use.—About 13,000 of these muskets will be made at Springfield in the course of the present year; at both places, something like 20,000.

RED SEA CABLE CONTEMPLATED—THE SUEZ CANAL COMMENCED.—By the overland telegram it appears that the Red Sea cable has been laid from Aden to Cassier, which is within about 300 miles of Suez. The completion of that branch of the undertaking may, therefore, be expected almost immediately. The following relates to the Suez canal:

"SUEZ CANAL OFFICE,
Mark Lane, May 13.

"Sir I beg to inform you that the digging of the Isthmus of Suez canal commenced on the 25th of last month, and the first sod was turned by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, in the presence of the contractor of the works, a large [illegible] of Egyptians and native workmen, [illegible] at the port determined on for the [illegible] of the canal in the Mediterranean, the governors of Jeddah, and the Pasha of Port Said.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, your very humble servant, DANIEL A. LANGE."

Two companies of artillery belonging to the U. S. A., have been disbanded.

Warlike Scenes.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post thus describes a view of a position of the French forces:

I have to acquaint you with our leaving Turin (not deeming it prudent to expose the ladies in such in such immediate proximity of the contest) at 9, P. M., on Monday, for the city, where we arrived safely at 10, P. M., yesterday. Leaving Turin, we took the cars for Susa, at the foot of the Alps, which usually occupies about two hours; but being delayed by meeting long trains of cars filled with French soldiers, we did not arrive till 12, midnight.

At Susa a sublime scene awaited us. Immediately the large open space in the rear of the depot, 15,000 of the French army arrived during the evening, some actively preparing to take (as many as could) the cars. A wilder midnight scene can hardly be imagined. Camp-fires, with their dark line of smoke, throwing their lurid lights upon the immense hosts; the sounding of bugles, the hurrying to and fro of officers, columns marching, was a scene long to be remembered. For two hours we were in the midst of all this, occupying in common with officers and soldiers, the cafe attached to the depot, from the door of which we looked out upon the army, occupying even to the spot where we stood, and by which they marched to the cars, sixty five of which, drown by three engines, took their departure while we waited.

It is strange what a perfect scene of security was felt surrounded by these regiments of soldiers. They were under the most perfect discipline. Not a word was uttered that could offend the most susceptible. The officers were extremely polite—even amidst all the stern duties devolving upon them under such circumstances, never passing the ladies of our party without a polite salutation. They, with their men, were in high spirits, and, although having endured a march of 33 miles across Mount Cenis since 4, P. M., appeared fired with high enthusiasm for the fight. At 2, P. M., we took the dilligence, six in our party, Major Franklyn, of the Indian army, of whom I have in a former letter spoken, being the sixth. We commenced the ascent with eighteen mules attached to the dilligence, the night very dark, with dense clouds and rolling thunder.

At 5, A. M., we were well towards the summit, in the midst of a heavy snow storm, the mountain being entirely covered with it. At 6, A. M., we met the advance guard of the French, and soon the main body were in sight, the columns marching at ease (that is, each man allowed to march and carry his musket in the easiest way to him.) Before we arrived at the foot of the mountain, we had passed through over 20,000 soldiers of the Empire. For two hours they were marching through a pelting snow storm. Was it not an inspiring sight, then, in the Pass of the Alps to encounter the French legions, fired with zeal, with their eagles at their heads, anxious again to meet their old enemy of the fields of Marengo and Lodi?

What a strange circumstance that we should have been permitted to witness the sublime sight. We were passing through their columns constantly for six hours. The world has never seen such rapidity of movement as has been exhibited by Napoleon, in bringing on the field of action his legions—occupying in their transit the sea, the passes of the Maritime Alps, and pass of Mount Cenis. The resources of the Empire are seen in such movements, and the enthusiasm and devotion of the army to the Emperor cannot be mistaken in their *vivas* for the empire and Emperor, constantly uttered by the advancing army

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE PRESS.—It has been announced in Paris that not a single newspaper correspondent will be permitted to enter the allied camps. By exception, M. Emile Augier, member of the French Academy, has obtained the permission to join the *personnel* of the Prince Napoleon, but not by any means in the capacity of a journalist. A letter from Paris says:

"The Emperor will take with him, to be placed under the charge of Marshal Vallant, a reporting service from the government office, which will furnish the bulletins it is deemed necessary to the public. In the meantime which news has been served up to the present time is to be taken as a caricature of the Paris, the Vienna papers will let little by way of Paris or London of what is going on in the French and Sardinian camps."

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.—The Moniteur, a leading French journal, of 1st of June, says:

A dispatch from the French Emperor received at the Tuelleries, announced that at five o'clock in the morning the whole French army, one hundred and forty thousand men, headed by the Emperor as commander-in-chief, in the center, Baragay D'Hillers on the right wing, and Macmahon on the left, was to make a most determined effort to cross the Po near Placenza.—The day was passed in the greatest and most natural anxiety at the different Ministeries. and anxiety reflected on the Bourse in spite of the determined efforts to keep the suspense a profound secret, and affecting the funds without any apparent reason, excepting to the initiated. At ten o'clock at night another dispatch arrived, containing few words not indicative of success, viz: "The cannon are still roaring, and nothing yet is done. The enemy has appeared in such tremendous force on the opposite bank that every effort hitherto made to construct our bridges has been useless."

JEFFERSON AND CUBA.—Said Thomas Jefferson: "I candidly confess, I ever looked on Cuba as the most interesting addition which could ever be made to our system of States.—The control which, with the Florida point, this island would give us over the Gulf of Mexico, and the isthmuses bordering on it, as well as those whose waters flow into it, would fill up the measure of our political being."

We commend the above plank of the great President's platform to the favorable notice of that party which boasts of Jefferson as its model and original—the party whose "mission" is a return to the government of our "forefathers"—the party which claims the sage of Montecello and the hero of the Hermitage as its political ancestry. To be consistent with their assumptions, we expect to see the above "candid confession" endorsed by the next State convention of the Republican party of Illinois. It can do nothing less to convey to the people an earnest of its professed admiration and adoption of true "Jeffersonian doctrine." If it can stride across the abyss which separates the Democracy of Jefferson from the Republicanism of day, we may well have hope for the rich man in hell, who beheld Lazarus afar off across the great gulf, in the bosom of the patriarch Abraham.—[*Quincy Herald.*

A DESTRUCTIVE AND EFFECTIVE WEAPON.—The telegraph briefly announces that Captain Dahlgreen (of the Ordnance Department of the Navy, and inventor of the celebrated gun bearing his name,) has reported in favor of adopting the Joslyn breech-loading gun into the naval service. The following is an extract from Capt. Dahlgreen's report:

ORDNANCE OFFICE OF U. S. NAVY YARD,
Washington, June 1, 1859.

Capt. Ingraham, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography:

SIR: Conformably to your order, I have examined and tested the breech-loading arm of Mr. D. F. Joslyn, as follows:

May 30—Begun at 11½ o'clock, and by 3, P. M. fired 484 rounds continuously, and stopping when the gun became excessively hot; Carbine easy on the shoulder; service caps; firing steadily. At 313 rounds, fired 50 rounds in 12 minutes. At 472 rounds, fired 7 rounds in 1 minute—then 5 rounds with loose powder and balls; making a total of 484 rounds. The carbine was then put into the office, without removing any of the foulness from firing. The recess of the stock which receives the closing lever, was very foul with residium, but without the least influence on the movement or escape externally. The mechanism worked smoothly throughout.

The next day—the 31st—the piece, all soiled and uncleaned from the previous day's firing, was fired 16 rounds, chiefly with loose powder and ball—making 500 rounds in all. The small rings of the breech-plugs and the rest of the parts in perfect order.

This style of gun, therefore, commends itself to the tests of the service. The only objection is the shortness of barrel.

JOHN A. DAHLGREEN, &c., &c.

THE RIFLED CANNON.—The new rifled French cannon made their *debut* in a smart encounter at Valenza, where an Austrian corps, keeping out of artillery range, as they thought, were utterly confounded by a volley sent bang into the midst of them, from a distance of seven thousand metres, dismounting their guns, and causing immense destruction of men.

THE ARIZONIAN.

TUBAC, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1859.

☞ To Advertisers.—Persons desiring to advertise in this paper, are requested to send in their favors without delay, addressed to The Arizonian, Tubac, Arizona.

☞ Subscriptions must in all cases be accompanied with the cash. No subscriber's name will be entered upon our books until advance payment has been made.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

SYLVESTER MOWRY.

Card from Mr. Mowry.

Editor of the Arizonian. Will you do me the favor to say that I will cheerfully use my influence, and endeavor to exert that of my friends, to obtain a Judicial District and Surveyor General's office for Arizona, in case a Territorial government cannot be obtained although I am decidedly of the opinion that the Territorial government is the only measure of relief that will properly meet the wants of the country. Your obedient servant,

Sylvester Mowry.

By the above Card, it will be seen that Mr. Mowry will use his endeavors for a Judicial District, in case the attempt for a Territorial government is not successful. That is all we ask; and such being the understanding, we announce Mr. Mowry as a candidate for the office of delegate. It is necessary to have some one in Washington to look after the interests of this country, and we are gratified that there is no opposition candidate. Mr. Mowry has no doubt done all that could be done, and during the present season will endeavor to obtain law and legal rights of some kind for his constituents. How much we may differ with him as to the feasibility of the two plans, we are willing, since he is in favor of ours, in case his own does not succeed, to give him a cordial support. And we feel encouraged that there is now a prospect of something being done—either we shall have a separate government or a Judicial District, just which Congress sees fit to grant. In either case it is necessary to have some representative, and from a variety of reasons, Mr. Mowry is best calculated for the place. We trust he will receive a unanimous vote.

Beale's Route.

The trans-continental route from Fort Smith (Arkansas) to San Bernardino, in California, is called Beale's route, from its discoverer, Lieut. Edward Beale. This route having been highly spoken of by papers in the Eastern States, several parties of emigrants have journeyed over it, and we see by the San Francisco journals they pronounce it a difficult and dangerous road. The first 800 miles of the route, say from Fort Smith to the Rio Grande, is over a well watered and fertile country, amply provided with wood, grass and game, but from the Rio Grande to the Colorado, 500 miles, the country is rough, barren, and very dry. In many places the way is over mountains, and then across arid plains, where the air is filled with dry, hot sand, which is highly injurious to animals. The ford at the Colorado is not safe at all seasons of the year, especially at high water, when the adjacent country is completely inundated. The next 200 miles to San Bernardino are extremely difficult, and the two great necessities of the plains, grass and water, scarce and poor. The Alta California advises emigrants to shun Beale's route, if they would avoid much suffering.

The proper route for emigrant trains is the line traveled by the overland mail. Water stations are being multiplied, and new springs discovered almost constantly. On the Colorado desert wells are being dug. Of grass, there is an abundance, of the best quality. The road is firm, level, and avoids steep hills We believe if its merits were known it would become a favorite route for California trains.

More Fillibustering.—The New York papers say that Gen. Walker has organized another fillibuster expedition to Nicaragua. The forces, amounting to some four hundred men, are to sail from several Southern ports. Walker seems confident of final success.

A Card.

A difficulty having occurred between the Hon. Sylvester Mowry and Mr Edward E. Cross, editor of the Arizonian, in reference to certain publications made by both parties, Mr Geo. D. Mercer acted as the friend of Mr. Mowry, and Captain John Donaldson as the friend of Mr Cross. Mr. Mowry being the challenging party, no compromise being effected, the parties met on the 8th inst., near Tubac, weapons Burnside rifles, distance forty paces; four shots were exchanged without effect, at the last fire Mr Mowry's rifle did not discharge. It was decided that he was entitled to his shot, and Mr. Cross stood without arms to receive it, Mr. Mowry refusing to fire at an unarmed man, discharged his rifle in the air, and declared himself satisfied. The settlement appended, signed by the principals, is approved by the undersigned.

Gronge D. Mercer,
John Donaldson.

Tubac, Arizona, July 8th, 1859.

The following is a copy of a document sent to the Washington States for publication, by the two principals:

Mr. Edward E. Cross withdraws the offensive language used by him, and disclaims any intention to reflect upon Mr. Mowry's veracity or upon his reputation as a gentleman, in any publication he has made in reference to Arizona.

Mr. Mowry being satisfied from personal explanations that he has done injustice to Mr. Cross' character and motives, in his letter to the press of July 2d, takes pleasure in withdrawing the imputations against Mr. Cross as a man of honor and veracity contained in that letter. Any difference of opinion which may exist between them in reference to Arizona is an honest one, to be determined by the weight of authority. Sylvester Mowry,
Edward E. Cross.

Politics in Ohio.

The ultra proceedings and resolutions of the Republican party at their late Convention, and the ranting of Wade, Giddings & Co., have disgusted many conservative and rational men whose proclivities were towards the Republicans. The old line Americans are especially disturbed. They are preparing to run a separate ticket, and scout at the idea of affiliating in any manner with western reserve "niggerism." Good! It shows that a true conservative spirit yet dwells in the American element of parties in Ohio, a spirit which will tell at the polls.

Fine Yield of Silver.—At the works of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, Arivaca, two amalgamation barrels yielded in fourteen days the handsome sum of $2,400. The Company have six other barrels to put in operation as soon as proper machinery can be procured. Two steam engines of twenty horse power each, are required to run the stampes and barrels. With such a power, which can be kept up with very little additional expense, the product of silver will be from $5,000 to $7,000 per week, according to the richness of the ore reduced.—The Company expect a large invoice of goods, together with machinery and cash, at an early day, when operations will be pushed on with renewed vigor.

Military Expedition.—A detachment of one company of infanty and one of dragoons was to leave Fort Fillmore during the present week to select a site for a military post on the Gila river, probably somewhere near Mount Graham. We understand it is the intention of Government to establish posts on the frontiers of the Apache country. The company of dragoons from Fort Fillmore will be commanded by Lieut. Lord.—Col Reeve and Capt. Ewell have just returned from a trip to the Chiricahui mountains.

Contradiction.—On our first page will be found the proceedings of a meeting held at Tucson for the purpose of nominating a delegate to Congress. In regard to the 4th resolution adopted by the meeting, we wish most distinctly to state that it asserts what is incorrect in any particular, and further, that there is no reliable authority for any such statements.—They are as ridiculous as they are untrue.

Various Items.

Another mammoth marble hotel, costing over one million dollars, is nearly ready for occupancy, in New York.

The Indian Bureau has transmitted $80,000 to the agent in California, for disbursement

The U. S. war vessels Levant, Wyoming and Lancaster, which are to comprise part of the Pacific squadron, will visit Chili, in view our unsettled affairs with that country, and the recent outrages on our citizens.

The democrats of Mississippi have re-nominated Gov Brown, and passed resolutions fully endorsing President Buchanan.

We learn from the San Francisco papers that Mr. Charles M'Laughlin has been appointed Superintendent of the western division of the Overland Mail Route, from San Francisco to Fort Yuma.

Fourteen of the most desperate convicts in the California penitentiary, lately made their escape, first breaking out of their cells and then forcing open the blacksmith's shop they obtained tools and struck off each other's irons.

Intelligence has been received at the Indian Office from Superintendent Forney, that the children saved from the Mountain Meadow massacre, would leave Utah for the east, in charge of the transportation agent of Russell & Major, about the first of June.

The Secretary of War has suddenly changed his mind about allowing officers to go to the seat of war in Europe. It is feared that they might join some of the armies, and in the event of being taken prisoners involve the U. S. Government in serious complications, which are to be avoided if possible.

Two parcels of Pike's Peak gold, assayed in New York, have yielded as follows: One, consisting of shot and scale gold, taken from the mountains near Denver City, worth $17 88 in coin; another, from the South Platte River, worth $19 81 in coin.

Lord Lyons had a long interview with Gen. Cass on general subjects. There is every reason to believe that Great Britain is at this particular time, most anxious to cultivate friendly relations with us.

A dispatch to the New York Times, dated the 10th of June, says: "No credit is given by the Government or at the Mexican legation, to the statements that Santa Anna has been invited to return to Mexico. There is confidence in the final success of the Constitutional Government.

Government has determined that if the next advices bring confirmation of continued hostilities with Texas Indians, to remove them to the west Choctaw reservation. It was designed to delay this change until next year. Outrages on the Reserve Indians by organized bands of white outlaws who desire their lands, are becoming common.

Official advices from Utah represent a bad state of insubordination, and further difficulties are apprehended.

One of the most severe frosts ever known in the United States, prevailed throughout the west, very lately. In some sections the corn crop is nearly destroyed.

Wm. Smith O' Brien has left for Ireland—Before departing he made a speech to his admirers and countrymen, in which he recommended them to let politics alone—certainly a very wholesome piece of advice.

During the week ending June 10, specie to the amount of five millions of dollars was shipped to Europe from New York. No wonder our government is obliged to issue Treasury notes.

Ex President Comonfort and his staff, consisting of twenty-three persons, lately passed down the Mississippi river, en route for New Orleans. Some new phase in Mexican politics is believed to be preparing.

It is proper to state that at the time of the duel between Mr. Mowry and the editor of this paper a high wind, almost amounting to a gale, was blowing directly across the line of fire, thereby preventing accurate aim. In this case, the proverb "It is an ill wind that blows no good," was aptly illustrated.

Latest War News.

GREAT BATTLE NEAR MILAN.

AUSTRIANS DEFEATED!

A desperate battle was fought at Magenta on the 4th ult., between the allied army under the Emperor Napoleon and the Austrian army under Gen Hess, in which unlimited forces were engaged on both sides

The Emperor Napoleon in his dispatches to the Empress at the Tuileries, claims a decisive victory, saying that his army took seven thousand prisoners, disabled twelve thousand men, and captured three cannon and two standards. He estimates the loss of his own army at three thousand, but it was rumored in Paris that the French loss was between nine thousand and twelve thousand It is reported that there were from one hundred and and fifty thousand to one hundred and eighty thousand Austrians and one hundred and thirty thousand French engaged in the battle The Austrians have evacuated Milan

It appears that on the 4th inst, the French troops were under orders to cross the Ticino at Turbigo.

The Emperor in his official bulletin says:—"The order was well executed, though the enemy in great force offered a determined resistance. The roadway was narrow, and during two hours the Imperial Guard sustained unsupported the shock of the enemy In the meantime Gen. McMahon made himself master of Magenta, and after the most sanguinary conflicts the enemy were repulsed at every point. It is said that the Austrians, in the precipitation of their evacuation of Milan, left their cannon and treasure behind. The Emperor says that the troops have captured 12,000 Austrian muskets

It was still undecided on the night of the 6th ult, as to who gained the victory. Great losses on both sides are reported. Gen. Espinosel, of the second *corps d'armee*, was killed, and Marshal Canrobert, commander of the third corps, was mortally wounded

General Maurice McMahon, commanding the second *corps d'armee*, had been created Marshal and Duke de Magenta, as a reward for his bravery on the battle field.

Five of the French Marshals and Generals were wounded.

Marshal Count Baraguay D'Hilliers has been superceded in his command of the first *corps d'armee*, by Gen. Forey

Four Austrian Generals and five staff officers were wounded at the battle.

There had been a general revolt at Milan, and the people had declared in favor of the King of Sardinia.

The Austrians had retired from Milan, but the city had not yet been occupied by the French.

The Austrian official bulletin says: "The conflict was desperate between the 1st and 3d army corps, and the enemy in considerable force. The contest was undecided, and continued on Sunday Our troops threw themselves on the enemy with an ardor and perseverance worthy of the most glorious feats of the Imperial arms."

A Vienna dispatch, (unauthenticated) in the Frankfort papers, says that through the opportune arrival of Count Clair Gallas and his corps, the Austrians were victorious, and after a hot fight the French were thrown back over the Ticino.

The latest news by the Europa, reporting the Austrians in retrest across the Ticino, is fully confirmed

The French crossed the Ticino at Buffalora and Tubigo. There was considerable fighting at both places

The city of Paris had been illuminated in honor of the victory of the French arms at Magenta.

The following dispatch from the French Emperor to the Empress, was received and made public in Paris

"Milan is insurgent. The Austrians have evacuated the city and castle, leaving in their precipitation the cannon and treasure of the army behind them. We are encumbered with prisoners and have 12,000 Austrian muskets."

Mexican Affairs.—The Washington correspondent of the Courier and Enquier says: It is stated upon probable authority that Mr. McLean has negociated a treaty with Juarez, ceding to the United States, Sonora, Chihuahua and part of Tamaulipas, the United States agreeing to assist the liberal party and to pay the claims of American citizens within a limited amount, to be ascertained by Mexican Commissioners. The treaty is expected to arrive within the present month. Troops have been removed from Fort Brown, Brownsville, and a vigorous protest has been received from the American merchants, stating the liability of government property to destruction, and the danger of robbery of the custom-house at Fort Isabel, where half a million dollars worth of merchandise is stored.

A few days ago a body of 300 armed Opatas were within sixty miles of the American line.

Indian News.

Our correspondent at Apache Pass sends us the following communication dated July 3d:

Mr Editor: About 20 of our warriors came in from Sonora yesterday, and brought 35 head of cattle and some horses and mules. They took the cattle from Oposura, or vicinity. They are going and coming in small parties all the time.

Ca-Chees has started to the fort with all his band that are not stealing in Sonora, or at least he told me he was going. He is afraid that Capt. Ewell will charge him with stealing the stock from the Patagonia mine, which he knew of before I did. Ca-chees is a very deceptive Indian. At first appearance a man would think he was inclined to be peacable to Americans, but he is far from it. For eight months I have watched him, and have come to the conclusion that he is the biggest liar in the Territory! and would kill an American for any trifle, provided he thought it wouldn't be found out. He fears the soldiers, and if he was not guilty he would not have cause. The chief Es-co nella, I believe is the only one that is actually friendly to Americans; his band has not lately been out on any plundering expeditions.

The last time the Coyotero chief, Francisco, was here, he asked me if the Americans were going to buy or take Sonora? I told him I thought they would. He then wanted to know if the Americans would let the Indians steal from Sonora, and I replied that I rather thought not. He then said that as long as he lived and had a warrior to follow him, he would fight Sonora, and he did not care if the Americans did try to stop it, he would fight till he was killed. I think he would make his word true.

J. H. T.

The Platte Gold Mines.—Wonderful accounts of the richness of the South Platte gold region begin to fill the papers again, and tangible evidence has been received at St. Louis in the shape of not less than $10,000 worth of fine scale and shot gold. It seems that the snow having melted, explorations were carried into the mountains and ravines, and the result has been the discovery of very rich diggings. Reliable news now comes in from the gold region, special agents having been dispatched to the ground by the leading newspapers. We take the following from the St. Louis Democrat:

Mr. Swinborn, agent for Messrs. Smoot, Russell & Co, arrived at Leavenworth this morning with $600 in gold dust. Mr. Swinborn passed immediately to New York to test the quality and value of this gold. He says that a much larger amount of dust might have been brought in, but the miners demand twenty dollars per ounce, which is regarded as exhorbitant by purchasers.

The Leavenworth Times, extra, furnishes the following accounts from the mines:

Ctaims that were considered worthless four weeks ago are now commanding from $5,000 to $10,000.

Gregory sold his claim for $21,000. Several other claims of the same lead changed hands at from $6000 to $7,000. The snow has disappeared from the mountains, and prospecting was being vigorously conducted.

New rich leads are constantly being discovered. At the Gregory diggings miners were making twenty-five hundred dollars each per day. Arrivals from the States continue large, and all push immediately for the mountains.

The health of the district is excellent, and the miners are jubilant."

Gila City, June 25th, 1859.

Editor Arizonian: Please announce in your paper the death of Richard Campbell, Esqr., who has been residing here about four months. His family are residing at Las Cruces or Santa Fe, New Mexico. He has a son here, a small boy, who is desirous that his relations may come or send for him immediately. I would be glad that Dr. James Campbell, a brother of the deceased, who resides at Magdalena, Sonora, could be apprised of the above facts, as he is wealthy, and would certainly adopt immediate steps for having the boy's wants attended to.

Yours truly, Thos. J. Mastin.

Some of Pesquiera's troops have reached Hermosillo.

Belly's Work on the Nicaragua Canal.—The reports recently received respecting the progress of the Nicaragua canal are not of a promising character. The form of laying the foundation stone has been gone through with, but, notwithstanding the preparations which were previously made for celebrating the occasion in a magnificent style, it turned out to be a most insignificant affair. Neither the President of Costa Rica nor Nicaragua were present, although commissioners were sent expressly to invite them; indeed, no one was there, except a few employees of M. Belly, so far as we can ascertain, certainly no one of any distinction. Considerable sickness has broken out among the engineer corps, and one of the party had died of yellow fever.

The survey of the river and lake was being proceeded with, but in a very superficial and hasty manner; with the object, probably, of getting a report into the market as soon as possible. The general opinion appears to be, even of the most sanguine believers in the canal, that the scheme is very likely to meet with a premature death; and, although we never had the slightest faith in the undertaking, our opinion of its being a humbug is daily strengthened by the reports which reach us.—[*Panama Star.*

The official majority in Massachusetts for the constitutional "amendment" requiring 2 years residence after naturalization before a person can vote, is five thousand six hundred and twenty-four, out of the total vote of thirty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

In the Derby (English) races, the stakes were won by Sir Joseph Hawley's horse Musjib. The value of the stakes were nearly £7,000, and it is rumored that Sir Hawley wins near £100,000 more on bets.

Gen. Twiggs is improving in health.

Post Office Arrangements,
Tubac, June 15, 1859.

A weekly mail from Tubac to Tucson, there connecting with the overland mail, will be sent from the office every Thurday evening. Mail closes at 4 o'clock, P. M., after which hour no letters can be received. The mail from Tucson is due here at 10, A. M., Sundays. The office at present is located at the store of the Sonora E. & Mining Company.

Fred. Hulseman, P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAYWARD & McGRORTY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE,

FORT FILLMORE, NEW MEXICO.

july 7 tf

A CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE Eastern portion of Arizona, which convened at Mesilla on the 19th day of June, 1859, having, by unanimous resolution, called upon me as the highest legal functionary within the limits of Arizona, to issue a Proclamation for an election for Delegate to Congress from the proposed Territory of Arizona, Therefore, I, Rafael Ruelas, Judge of the Probate Court in and for the County of Dona Ana, do hereby request the people of Arizona to hold an election for delegate to Congress on the 1st day of September, 1859; and in order to give to the election all the force and effect possible, do request that the proper Judges and Inspectors of Elections be chosen in the different precincts and settlements, and returns made to the Clerk of this Court, in due form of law.

[SEAL.] Witness my hand and seal of Court, this 23d day of June, 1859.

Rafael Buelas, Probate Judge.

By Jas. A. Lucas, Clerk.

Note.—Poll Books will be sent to the different settlements previous to the election. Returns should be addressed to the undersigned at Mesilla.

july 7 Jas. A. Lucas, Clerk of Probate Court.

En una junta de los habitantes de la parte oriental de Arizona, convocada en la Mesilla el 19 del que corre, se resolvio unanimemente que al Senor Juez de Pruebas, se le encargara espidiese su proclamacion para una eleccion con el fin de elegir un Delegado del Territorio propuesto de Arizona al Congreso General—Por tanto, Yo, Rafael Ruelas, Juez de Pruebas, en y por el condado de Donana, mando, que los habitantes del dicho condado tengan una eleccion para dicho delegado, en el dia 1 de Setiembre proximo, y para que tenga todo la fuerza e intento convenientes, mando, que se nombren los correspondientes jueces e inspectores de eleccion en los diferentes precintos y demas puntos, y que se participe el resultado al escribano de este juzgado, y para que conste pongo mi firma y sello de oficio este 23 de Junio, 1859.

Rafael Ruelas, Probate Judge.

july 7-tdo By Jas. A. Lucas Clerk

BAGGAGE LOST.—A large black India rubber BAG, with "H. Norton" painted on it in white letters, was lost either at Pope's camp or the first station east of it, from the overland mail stage that left Tipton, April 14th, 1859. The Bag contained articles of wearing apparel, some papers of no value to any one but the ower. The finder will receive an appropriate reward by leaving the property with the overland mail agent at Tucson. Any information of the missing baggage will be gladly received by the subscriber at Tubac.

july 7 tf H. NORTON.

TO TRAVELLERS,

AND EMIGRANTS.

HAVING completed our arrangements for receiving Goods direct from San Francisco by every vessel, we will now have constantly on hand the

Largest and best Stock of Groceries,

—and—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

in the Territory, which we can and will

AFFORD AT LOWER PRICES

than ever before offered east of the Colorado.

CAPRON & STEVENS.

Pimo Villages, (A. T.) July 1, 1859. july 7-3m

Goods for Sale.

THE undersigned offers at El Paso, Texas, a general assortment of Merchandise, low for cash or bankable paper. HENRY J. CUNIFF.

June 23-6mo.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE, IN TUCSON.

I OFFER FOR SALE on favorable terms, the most valualbe property in this town; a

Fine Store and Storehouse,

both new and well finished, and fire proof, and large enough for any business. They are located in the business part of the town, on the Plaza.

—ALSO,—

A Large and Elegant Dwelling-House,

the best finished in the Territory.

The House is furnished, and the furniture will be disposed of if desired.

I also offer for sale my valuable and well assorted

Stock of Merchandise,

now on hand and in store, consisting of Dry Goods and Groceries, amounting to about $10,000. I have also on the way several other well selected Invoices, which are also for sale.

In addition to the above, I have

Three Splendid Gardens;

they are now under fine cultivation, and supply the place with all the vegetables that are used. They are well stocked with fine Plum, Pear, and Peach trees, and are also filled with choice Grape and Currant Vines, in fine bearing order.

There are several small houses that will be sold, if wanted, located in this town, together with the barn, out-houses, corrals, &c., attached to the store property.

I have, also, a large amount of the new crop of wheat in this valley, purchased, and for sale with my other property.

All of the above, I now offer on the most favorable terms. I will sell the whole together, or any part of it. The cause of my desire to sell this property is my continued ill health.

PALATINE ROBINSON.

Tucson, June 22, 1859.

Notice:

Of the establishment of the Land Office for the Territory of New Mexico.

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, approved May 24, 1858, entitled "An act to create a land district in the Territory of New Mexico," it is hereby declared and made known that the office for the sale and entry of public lands in the Territory of New Mexico will be established at Santa Fe, in said Territory, from and after the 25th day of November next.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1858.

By order of the President:

JOS. S. WILSON,

Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

june 19

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the A. A. Q. M. at Fort Buchanan, N. M., until 12 o'clock M., on the 5th of July next, for furnishing the fort with (250)-two hundred and fifty tons of hay and corn fodder, on the following conditions, viz:

I. The hay to be made of the best grasses of the country, to be cut in the proper hay-making season, to be well cured and delivered in good dry condition, and put in stacks of about (10) tons each, at such place at Fort Buchanan as shall be designated by the A. A. Q. M. The corn fodder to be topped.

II. Proposals may be made for the whole of the above amount, or for parts not less than (50) fifty tons.

III. Good securities will be required for the fulfilment of the contracts.

IV. The A. A. Q. M. reserves to himself the right to reject all bids deemed extravagant.

J. V. D. REEVE,
Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. A.
Acting Asst. Quartermaster.

Fort Buchanan, N. M., June 17, 1859.

Office Sonora Exploring & Mining Company,
Tubac, June 1st, 1859.

MULES AND HORSES STOLEN!—Stolen from Arivaca ranch, belonging to this Company, during the last month, the following described animals:

2 dun horse Mules,
1 roan do do, blind in one eye,
1 bay do do, hip shot,
1 gray mare do,
3 brown do do,
4 dark Mules.

All are branded on the left side of the neck with the S, excepting the gray mule.

1 large dun Horse, white mane and tail,
1 roan Horse,
1 dun Mare.

A liberal reward will be paid for the restoration of these animals. S. H. LATHROP,

Tubac, June 9, 1849. tf Director of the Mines.

WHITE & GRANGER,

AT FORT BUCHANAN,

Offer for sale a large assortment of Merchandise, consisting of,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CLOTHING, HATS,
BLANKETS, BOOTS,
HARDWARE, SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,

Tobacco, of all Sorts and Qualities,

LIQUORS OF ALL SORTS, &C. &C.

The above-named articles will be sold at reasonable prices, for Cash.

MOLASSES.—60 gallons for sale by
WHITE & GRANGER,
mar. 10 At Fort Buchanan.

COLT'S NAVY SIX-SHOOTER PISTOLS.

For sale by
WHITE & GRANGER,
mar. 10 At Fort Buchanan.

RICE.

500 POUNDS FOR SALE at 30 cts. per lb, by
WHITE & GRANGER,
mar. 10 At Fort Buchanan.

WHITE & GRANGER, at Fort Buchanan, have for sale, Rifles, Double-Guns, "North-West" Guns, Powder, Lead, Ely's Caps, Shot, Gun Wadding.

—ALSO—

Oils, Paints, Whiting, Putty, Chalk, Spirits-Turpentine, Glue, Nails, Castings, Tin-ware, Brass Kettles, Tubs, Buckets. [mar 10

BACON SIDES.—12,000 pounds for sale by
WHITE & GRANGER,
mar. 10 At Fort Buchanan.

PISTOLS AND CARBINES.

A SUPPLY OF COLT'S NAVY PISTOL, (new pattern,) Also, Pocket "Six Shooters," together with a number of his six-barrel Carbines and five-barrel Rifles; FOR SALE at the Store of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, Tubac.

FREDERICK HULLSEMAN,
Store Keeper.

Hotel at Tucson.

THE hotel at this place formerly carried on by George Mattison, is now conducted by J. Riordan, who will pay every attention to the travelling community. A good corral is attached to the House.

Tucson, June 1, 1859. J. RIORDAN.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to settle their accounts without delay, as he intends leaving the country about the first of September. All accounts unsettled by the 25th of June, will be collected by law.

14 PALATINE ROBINSON.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that packages, boxes, or parcels, brought by the Overland Mail, if left in the office over one day, will be at the risk of the owners, as the Company make no charge for storage, they will not be responsible for any loss that may occur. WM. S. OURY, Agent O. M. Co.

Tucson, May 18, 1859. 2m

HORSE SHOEING,

AND

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to shoe horses and mules and do a general blacksmith business at his shop at Santa Rita.

mar. 24—tf. JOHN A. RIDENOUR.

P. Robinson,

GENERAL MERCHANT;

AND dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, etc., at Tucson The highest price paid for all sorts of produce. 1

LOST.—On the 26th of last month, in the road between Calabasas and Santa Rita, a journal, with some loose notes and papers. As they are of much value to me, I will be very much obliged to the finder to return them to me at the printing office in Tubac, or at the Santa Rita mines, where he will receive a reasonable reward.

june 16 ANTONIO RICHARDS.

EL dia 26 del pasado mes de Mayo, perdi en el camino a Santa Rita un diario de jornadas incluso unos apuntes o memorias en papeles sueltos que me son de interes el indagar por si alguien lo ha hallado. No haviendome sido posible hallarle buscandole personalmente en el camino, me es preciso a hora indagor por medio del periodico, y por que se que este buen hijo de la imprenta, and en manas de todos, y lo hara saber para que, el que lo haya levantado, se serva avisarmelo que se lo estimare infinito despues de pagarle.

june 16 tf ANTONIO RICHARDS.

PATAGONIA MINE, June 29th, 1859—Mexicans are wanted at this mine. The highest wages paid. june 30 1w

HOGS! HOGS!!—All persons are cautioned against permitting their Hogs to run at large, as they are liable for all damages done by them,

Tubac, June 9, 1859. tf Many Citizens.

WANTED, by the Santa Rita S. M. Co., a person who is experienced in beneficiating the ores of silver by the Patio process. Apply to

W. WRIGHTSON, Agent, Tubac.

HORSE FOUND.—Taken up by the subscriber, on his ranche near Tubac, on the 21st inst., a grey Spanish horse, with a Mexican brand on each hip; he is of ordinary size, and seven or eight years old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away. N. VAN ALSTINE.

Tubac, June 22, 1859.

THE ARIZONIAN.

I Wud Knot Dye in Wintur.

BI THE ORTHOR OF "THORTS ON A FADID BOKA."

I wud knott dye in wintur,
When whiskie punchis flo—
When pooty gals air skating
Oar fealds of ice & sno—
When sassidge meet is phrying
& Hickri knutts is thick,
Owe I who kud think ov dighing,
Or even getting sick?

I wud knot dye in spring time,
& miss the turnup greens,
& tho pooty song ov the leetle frawgs,
& the ski larks arly screem;
When burds begin their wobbling
& taturs gin to sprout—
When turkies go a gobberling
I wud knot then peg out.

I wud knott dye in summer,
& leeve the gardin sass—
The roasted lam & butter milk—
The kool plase in the grass:
I wud knott dye in summer
When ovry thing's so hott,
& leeve the whiski Jew-lips—
Owe know I ide ruther knott.

I wud knott dye in ortum,
With pecches fit for eating,
When wavy korn is getting wripe
& canditates are treeting;
Phor these and other wreasons,
Ide knott di in the phall:
& sense ive thort it over,
I wud knott di a tall.

One of the most painful disclosures made in the search for historical materials of our Revolutionary war, are the proofs brought to light of the treason of Gen. Lee, who was third in rank in the revolutionary army under Gen Washington. He enjoyed through the war a high reputation as a soldier, and though an Englishman, with some faults of temper and character, he was trusted and honored as a true friend of the cause through the whole war, and at his death in Philadelphia, in 1782, his obsequies were such as were paid only to patriots of the most distinguished name and merit.

By recent investigations in the archives of the British government pertaining to our revolutionary period, a traitorous correspondence was found between Gen. Lee and Gen. Burgoyne and other emissaries of King George, in which Lee proposes to betray the cause he was supporting with apparent zeal to its foes. Among the documents brought to light is one endorsed "Mr. Lee's Plan, Dec. 29, 1779," in which he gives the outlines of a scheme by which the rebellious provinces could be reduced, and, in his own words, "the last spark of war extinguished." Infamy, as black as that which surrounds the memory of Arnold, will hereafter attach to the name of Lee.

Down on the "Eastern Shore" of Virginia there is an editor, who is also his own compositor and pressman, and makes occasional voyages along the coast to Norfolk, as Captain of the schooner Polly, who preaches on Sunday, teaches school on week days, and still finds time to take care of a wife and sixteen children.

An Accommodating Editor.—Parson Brownlow, of the Tennessee Whig, tries to make it easy for his subscribers these hard time. He advertises to take, in payment for subscriptions to his paper, "East Tennessee bills worth twenty cents on a dollar, Shanghai chickens, hoop skirts, boot jacks, broom corn, baby jumpers, patent medicines, sucking pigs, frozen cabbage, old clothes, Colt's revolvers, second hand tooth brushes, ginger cakes parched corn, circus tickets, or any other article in a retail store."

The Minnesota papers are having a little amusement over the fact that General Shields found his pocket book, containing $2500, in his overcoat pocket, after having given it up as stolen, while going up the Mississippi.

The Richmond (Texas) Reporter of the 13th ult., contains an advertisement of "four hundred likely African negroes, lately landed on the coast of Texas," which are to be sold "on reasonable terms"

The Emperor of Austria has sent an autograph letter to the Pope, assuring him of his eagerness to serve him, and begging his Holiness to dispose of him and his troops He adds that they shall retire, or limit their occupation to such places as the Pope may point out, in order to defend the integrity of the territory of the Church.

The whole number of letters delivered by the British mails, within the United Kingdom in the year 1858, was 523,000,000 The average number carried in the year 1839, twenty years ago, was only 76,000,000 showing an increase of 700 per cent. The nett profits of the British post-office establishment last year, was $6,500,000, about equal to the gross receipts of our Post-Office Department.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

PABLO TOURNIER DUPLA,
MAGDALENA, SONORA.

Receiving, Forwarding, Commission Merchant, Wholesale Groceries, Dry Goods, all kinds of Mexican Goods, etc., etc.

General Agency for the purchase of lands in the State of Sonora References Antonio Perez, Fort Buchanan, Camou Hermanos, Hermosillo.
mar 17 3m

UNITED STATES BOUNDARY HOTEL.

LOCATED ON THE SONOITA-VALLEY ROAD three miles from Fort Buchanan.

The above hotel has been opened by the subscriber, and he is now prepared to accommodate travelers in the best style the country affords. He will also keep on hand a fine assortment of wines, liquors, cigars, sardines, etc., etc. He will also insure all horses committed to his care. Persons visiting the Fort willfind good accommodations for the night at my establishment
JAMES GRAYDON.

ANDREW J NICKERSON & COLE,
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights;
WARD'S RANCHE, SONOITA VALLEY.

THE above firm are prepared to do all work in the line of their business, in a neat and durable style. Wagons made and repaired; all sorts of blacksmithing done, including horse and mule shoeing, with the utmost despatch and at reasonable prices.
mar 31 pd

WANTED,
BY THE SANTA-RITA SILVER MINING CO
An experienced Smelter.
Also, good Barrateros, to work in the Salero Mine.
Apply to
W. WRIGHTSON, Tubac.

EDWARD E. DUNBAR,
No. 92 William Street, New York.
AGENCY FOR MINERS AND TRADERS
In New Mexico, Arizona, Sonora, Chihuahua and Mexico generally.

Goods, Machinery, and all kinds of Supplies for Mining Companies and Traders, purchased and forwarded.

Dealer in Bullion and Ores.

EDWARD E DUNBAR & Co, GUAYMAS, SONORA.

KILLED BY INDIANS.—John Cottman was killed by Indians, about the first of February, 1859, on the Gila Desert, fifteen miles from Sutton's Ranche. The deceased was an American, and is supposed to have relatives at Snow Hill, Maryland. His legal representative may obtain the amount due him, and his friends ascertain the particulars of his death, by addressing the subscriber, at the Overland Mail Station, Pimo Village, Arizona.
mar31 JOHN CAPRON.

OVERLAND MAIL NOTICE—*Change of Hour.* On and after 3d December, the Overland Mail Stage will leave San Francisco for St Louis and Memphis at 12 o'clock M on Monday and Friday of each week. Overland Express for Visalia, Fort Tejon and Los Angeles, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock M.

Overland Mail Company (via Los Angeles.)—Tariff of Prices. From San Francisco, or from any point on the route between San Francisco and Fort Yuma, to terminus of Pacific Railroad, or Ft. Smith, Ark, $100; From San Francisco to Visalia, $20; From San Francisco to Fort Tejon, $30; From San Francisco to Los Angeles, $40; From San Francisco to Fort Yuma, $70. From Los Angeles to Fort Yuma, $40. Way fare 10 cents per mile; no charge less than one dollar.

LOUIS McLANE,
Agent O M. Co., San Francisco.

EL MOLINO DEL NORTE,
S. HART, Proprietor,
Molino, El Paso County, Texas.

OFFICE SONORA EXPLORING & MINING Co.,
Tubac, Feb 10, 1859.

JOHN STREIT, was killed in a rencontre with one Antonio Ellsner, on the 25th of December, 1858. Both persons were in the employment of this company. Streit was a German by birth, aged about 30, he was a cabinet maker by trade and at the time of his death "head carpenter" of the company. His family yet reside in Germany but he is said to have relatives living near San Antonio, Texas. His friends can learn the particulars of his death, and his legal representatives can obtain the amount due him, on application to
S H. LATHROP,
Director of the Mines, Tubac.

OFFICE SONORA EXPLORING & MINING Co.
Tubac, Feb. 10, 1859.

H. J. OLDS.—Died of Consumption on the 27th day of October, 1858, while in the employment of this company, H J. Olds. Mr. Olds was an American, about 30 years of age, a carpenter by trade, has a brother now in California, and is said to have a sister and other relations in Wisconsin. His relatives can learn the particulars of his death, and his lawful representatives can obtain the amount due him at the time of his death on application to S H LATHROP,
Director of the Mines, Tubac.

CARPENTER WANTED.—A good carpenter can have constant employment, on application to
S. H LATHROP,
Director of the Mines, Tubac Sonora Exploring and Mining Co mar 31

LABORERS WANTED.—A few good American Laborers can have constant employment and good wages, on application to S H LATHROP,
Director of the Mines, Tubac. Sonora Exploring and Mining Co mar 31

C. B. HUGHES, M. D.,
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
TUBAC, ARIZONA.

CHILDRESS & RICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.—Manufacturers of Saddles and Horse Equipments of every description, of the latest patterns and best quality. Orders to any part of the country promptly attended to

MORRIS & BRO.
CLOTHING MERCHANTS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

BAUGHN & WALKER,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
PORT LAVACA, TEXAS
Cash advanced on Consignments, and Merchandise carefully stored.

EL PASO HOTEL,
MAJOR B. W GILLOCK, Proprietor.
EL PASO, TEXAS;
Every attention paid to the comfort of travelers, and charges moderate.

CROWELL & CRANE,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Front and Clay Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO

COLT'S REVOLVING GUNS & PISTOLS
Manufactured and for Sale by
COL. SAMUEL COLT,
Hartford, Conn.

BURNSIDE'S BREACH-LOADING GUNS.
Manufactured and for sale by
BRISTOL FIRE-ARMS COMPANY.
CHAS. JACKSON, Pres.
Bristol, R. I.

Overland to the Pacific!

THE SAN ANTONIO AND SAN DIEGO MAIL Line, which has been in successful operation since July, 1857, are ticketing **Passengers** through to San Diego, and also to all intermediate stations.

Passengers and Express matter forwarded in new coaches drawn by six mules over the entire length of our Line, excepting the Colorado Desert of 100 miles, which we cross on mule back. Passengers GUARANTEED in their tickets to ride in Coaches, excepting the 100 miles, as above stated.

Passengers ticketed to and from San Antonio, Texas, and

Fort Clark,	Fort Fillmore,
Fort Hudson,	La Mesilla,
Fort Lancaster,	Tucson, Arizona,
Fort Davis,	Fort Yuma,
El Paso, and	San Diego.

The Coaches of our line leave semi-monthly from each end, on the 9th and 24th of each month, at six o'clock, A. M.

An armed escort travels through the Indian country with each mail train, for the protection of the mails and passengers.

Passengers are provided with provisions during the trip, except where the coach stops at Public Houses along the Line, at which each passenger will pay for his own meal.

Each passenger is allowed thirty pounds of personal baggage, exclusive of blankets and arms.

Passengers coming to San Antonio can take the Line of Mail Steamers from New Orleans twice a week to Indianola; from the latter place there is a daily line of four-horse mail coaches direct to this place.

On the Pacific side, the California Steam Navigation Company are running a first-class steamer semi-monthly to and from San Francisco and San Diego.

Fare on this Line as follows, including rations:

San Antonio to San Diego, . .	$200
" " Tucson, ...	150
" " El Paso, ...	100

Intermediate stations 15 cents per mile.

Extra baggage, *when carried*, 40 cents per pound to El Paso, and $1 per pound to San Diego.

Passengers can obtain all necessary outfits in San Antonio.

For further information, and for the purchase of tickets, apply at the office of the Company in this city, or address I. C. WOODS, Superintendent of the line, care of American Coal Co., 50 Exchange Place, New York. G. H. GIDDINGS,
R. E. DOYLE, *Proprietors.*
San Antonio, July 1, 1858.

HARRIS & MARCHAND,
ASSAYERS.
No. 105 Sacramento street, SAN FRANCISCO.
No. 73 J street, SACRAMENTO.
No. 27 E street, MARYSVILLE.

H. & M. have established, in addition to their well-known offices in the interior, a Branch Office at **No. 105** *Sacramento Street*, **San Francisco**, where they will carry on the business of Assaying in a manner to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

GOLD, SILVER AND ORES of every description, promptly and faithfully assayed and returns made within *six hours.*

Having been established for a period of upwards of three years, during which they have transacted all the business entrusted to them in a manner to please their depositors, they feel at liberty to refer to the correctness and liberality which have characterized all their dealings as some guarantee for what they will do in the future

They would especially dwell upon the fact that THEY DO THEIR OWN WORK, and manufacture all utensils used by them, for which they received a premium at the late State Fair. In every department none but the best of talent is employed.

As vouchers for the correctness of their Assays, they refer with permission to the following Bankers, who, for nearly three years, have shipped bars assayed by them, to the Eastern States and Europe;

REFERENCES:

B. Davidson, Esq. Messrs. J. Parrott & Co.
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